

After INFLUENZA, GRIP

And Other Prostrating Diseases That Exhaust the Strength,

there is always a depleted condition of the blood, that extreme tired feeling, nervousness and digestive weakness from which recovery is slow unless a good medicine is taken.

The lack of red corpuscles in the blood makes it too thin properly to nourish the body, and the general prostration, annoying humors, boils, loss of appetite and poor digestion prevent progress towards health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla meets these conditions perfectly, as many people know. It has proved the greatest blood-purifying, vitalizing medicine. Nothing else so good in spring.

It is made from a formula comprising ingredients often used by the best physicians for impure blood, scrofula, rheumatism, weakness. Truly it purifies the blood and makes the weak strong. For a fine family cathartic, take Hood's Pills.—Adv.

TO PAY U. S. \$35,500,000.

As a Complete and Comprehensive Settlement of All War Claims.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—"A complete and comprehensive settlement" of all claims between the United States and Great Britain growing out of the military operations, has been reached by the American liquidation commission. Secretary Baker announced today that under the settlement the British government would pay the United States \$35,500,000 as a net and final adjustment.

THIN, IRRITABLE CHILD

Gained Flesh, Strength and Good Nature by Taking Vinol.

Middletown, Conn.—"I used Vinol for my little girl five years old for a run-down, nervous condition. She was thin, irritable all the time, and had no appetite. In a week I noticed an improvement and now she has a good appetite, has gained in flesh and strength, and is much pleasanter to live with."—Mrs. C. B. Wilkinson.

There is no secret about Vinol.—It owes its success in such cases to beef and cod liver peptones, iron and manganese peptones and glycerophosphates, the oldest and most famous body-building foods known.

Red Cross Pharmacy and druggists everywhere. P. S.—If you have eczema, try our Saxol Salve. We guarantee it.—Adv.

The Saying of Shinbone.

"Ah done heard Brudder Jones prayin' las' night to be delivered from his 'upsettin' sins," remarked Shinbone, "an Ah reckon he must have referred to de sin of 'toxication'."—Boston Transcript.

GOOD ADVICE

A Barre Citizen Gives Information of Priceless Value.

When you suffer from backache, Headaches, dizziness, nervousness, Feel weak, languid, depressed, Have annoying urinary disorders;

Do you know what to do? Some Barre people do.

Read the statement that follows. It's from a Barre citizen.

Testimony that can be investigated.

Mrs. H. U. Cheney, 55 Summer street, Barre, says: "I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney complaints. I use them whenever I have any signs of kidney trouble, and they always benefit me. Doan's are a medicine of great merit."

Price 60c, at all dealers'. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Cheney had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.



Soft White Hands

Follow use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. At night bathe them with the Soap and hot water. Dry and rub in the Ointment. Wear old gloves during night. Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations. 25c. everywhere.

14 other autos

on every mile of surfaced road in the U. S.—in addition to your own car! Fourteen chances of accident to the mile! 1400 to every 100 miles! Why Take Chances?

Buy Auto Insurance

Paige & Campbell

General Agents 'Phone 268-W

Representing

The TRAVELERS

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

'DICTATED' AND 'BRUTAL' PEACE

Is Way Chancellor Scheidemann Characterizes It

NOT MUCH LIKE

WILSON'S POINTS

Suggests That Some Other German Government Might Sign

London, May 12.—The possibility of a change in the government of Germany as a result of the presentation of the allied peace terms was discussed by Philip Scheidemann, German chancellor, at Berlin today, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from that city. The chancellor denounced the peace terms, which he said represented a "brutal dictated peace," it is said. The statement was made to foreign journalists in the former chancellor's palace and, in part, follows:

"We thought that we social democrats were strong enough to prevent a peace by violence, but doubted whether the masses in enemy countries could support us because they are less strongly organized than we. Certain circles in England and France are beginning to advise the necessity of common sense. It is too comic when President Wilson's 14 points are contrasted with the peace terms. They do not mention Mr. Wilson's terms but are just a brutal, dictated peace."

"It is possible a government might be formed which would sign the peace terms, but it is doubtful whether the allies would be satisfied with such a government. A reactionary government is out of all question and a communist and independent government would be acting for the people of whom they would represent only a small minority. Even if such a government did sign the treaty, it would be just as impossible for them to fulfill the conditions as it would be for us."

RANDOLPH

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Buck left here on Monday night for Burlington, where they went to be present at the state meeting of Old Fellows and Rebekahs, which continues through the week. Others will go from time to time through the week, making several delegates from the local lodges.

William Blanchard, recently discharged from service, who has been with his mother, Mrs. C. E. Root, for the last two weeks, left Monday for New Haven, Conn., where he will remain for the present and it may be permanently if the right position is offered him.

Mr. and Mrs. Cady, who have recently returned from their wedding trip and passed Sunday here at the home with Mrs. Mary Hills, left Monday night for their new home in Northfield.

E. N. Rising, who a few weeks ago passed through an operation, has so far recovered as to be able to be on the street again.

Dana and Pearl Clough were summoned the last of the week to Cabot by the critical illness of their father, and Monday the former returned home.

Miss Jessie Blanchard of White River Junction came Sunday for a short stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Blanchard, and Monday returned to resume her work as stenographer in an office there.

Mrs. Margaret Neff of Meriden, Conn., who came the last of the week to attend the funeral of Mr. Neff on Sunday, returned to her home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bundy, who have been living here for a few months since the discharge of the former from service, with employment at the Hood milk plant, left Monday for St. Johnsbury, where they are to reside in the future. Mrs. Bundy was Versa Cassidy, daughter of D. B. Cassidy of this place, and they have been living in the Cassidy tenement on Pearl street during their residence here.

Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Hamilton and the former's brother, Matthew Hamilton, the latter from Unity, Saskatchewan, left here on Monday for White River Junction, where they went at the invitation of Mr. Hamilton's oldest son, Pliny Hamilton, and family to come there for the observance of Mr. Hamilton's 80th birthday, which fell on Monday. A family party was held there in honor of the event.

Harry Chase passed Sunday here with his family and Monday left to resume his business, to report at headquarters in Boston.

A. E. Batchelder, after passing the winter at his home in Dunedin, Fla., arrived here Sunday night and has opened his house on the Highlands for the summer season.

Elmer L. and Mary C. Washburn of Brookfield have sold their farm, which is on the town line, to George Linton of this town. Mr. Linton exchanges his house which he built on the Row and addition for the farm and expects to occupy the farm.

The household goods of Mrs. A. P. Libbey were taken by auto truck to Fairlee on Monday, where Mrs. Libbey expects to reside for the present.

The hitting rail in front of the Union block on Main street was partly taken up Monday and is to be placed in another location for the convenience of those coming into town on business.

JUST SEE HOW POSLAM HELPS SKIN OVERNIGHT

Poslam soothes, refreshes and heals suffering skin, with never a possibility of harm. A brief experience with Poslam will prove its value. For instance: Apply a little on some affected part at night. In the morning, your own eyes find evidence of its healing work. If the trouble was slight—a pimple or inflamed spot—the chances are that it has disappeared. If a violent eruption of disorder, it should be subdued, so much so that you will want Poslam to keep right on. Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 243 West 47th street, New York City.

Poslam Soap is a daily treat to tender skin. Contains Poslam.—Adv.

"MATERIAL" SIDE OF WINNING WAR

Story of Machine Gun Production By U. S. Government Is Told in War Department's Report Just Submitted.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Machine guns and small arms produced by the millions, ammunition turned out by billions of rounds and tanks built by thousands when the armistice ended hostilities, furnish the subject of chapters made public today of the war department's history of the "material" side of winning the war.

The story of machine gun production, about which such a hot controversy waged in Congress as a result of the failure of the American army to adopt for standard general use the Lewis weapon used successfully abroad, is told as follows:

"The manufacturing facilities for machine guns in this country were much more limited, at least than the public had any notion of then (when the United States entered the war) or today. We had at the outbreak of the war only two factories which were actually producing machine guns in any quantity at all."

"It was therefore evident that we had to build up almost a completely new capacity for production. Nevertheless, we took advantage of what facilities were at hand; and at once, in fact, within a week after the declaration of war, were placing orders for machine guns. In this connection the reader should bear continually in mind that throughout the development of machine gun manufacture we utilized all existing facilities to the limit in addition to building up new sources of supply."

"In other words, whenever concerns were engaged in the manufacture of machine guns whatever their make or type, we did not stop the production of these types in these plants and convert the establishments into factories for making other weapons; but we had them continue the manufacture in which they were engaged, giving them orders which would enable them to expand their facilities in their particular lines of production."

"The statement shows that the two Browning guns, the heavy and the light automatic rifle (of the type now in use by the troops in France) were produced by the special test board which held a conference in May, 1917, 'the most effective guns of their types known to the members,' in addition to being designed for the purpose of quantity production. At the same time improved Lewis guns, already highly efficient, were recommended by the board. Subsequently the Lewis guns were shifted to aircraft work because of special adaptability and on recommendation of General Pershing's staff."

"The report says there was great dearth of heavy machine guns for aircraft work, to be synchronized with propellers. This shortage existed in the French and British services as well as in the American. The Browning aircraft gun would have met the requirements, but it would be a long time before it could be produced in quantity. In seeking a stop gap weapon until the Browning could be ready, the ordnance department, by 'one of those surprising and almost accidental successes' sometimes encountered, found that a modified Marlin gun which could be quickly produced met all requirements. General Pershing called in November, 1918, 'Marlin guns now rank as high as any with pilots, and are entirely satisfactory.'"

"The first 12 American divisions to reach France," the report continues, "were armed with Hotchkiss heavy machine guns and Chauchat automatic rifles by the French government. More than 1,000 Vickers heavy guns produced in the United States were traded to the French, as they were needed in French aircraft. During May and June, 1918, 11 American divisions sailed, all equipped with Vickers heavy guns built in the United States, and received Chauchat rifles in France. After June all divisions to sail were equipped with the standard American weapons, the light and heavy Brownings."

"The work of the light Brownings is declared to have been so spectacular as compared with any existing weapons of this character that when they were demonstrated in France the officers of the American expeditionary force promptly decided to increase the equipment of infantry troops by 50 per cent, adding enormously to the production burden at home. The heavy Brownings functioned so well that an official report is quoted telling of the work of 17 guns which were tested immediately after they had been engaged with the enemy in a severe action and while they still were encrusted with rust and mud and bearing shrapnel scars. Without being cleaned in any way each gun fired a belt of 250 cartridges without a malfunction."

"The demand for light Brownings was so heavy that when the armistice was signed the department was driving forward production to the end that British, Belgian and French troops might be equipped with this weapon, these three nations having asked for supplies of this latest American addition to the fighting equipment."

"Up to Nov. 11 the production of Browning rifles was 32,258, a majority of which were in France. In addition 29,000 Chauchat guns had been purchased, so that enough light automatic rifles were on hand to supply 100 divisions or an army of 3,500,000 men. In the same time 41,804 heavy Brownings and enough Vickers guns had been produced to make with the Hotchkiss weapons purchased from the French a total of 54,827 of this type, or enough to equip 200 divisions or an army of 7,000,000."

"At the peak of our production," the report says, "a total of 1,794 machine guns and automatic rifles of all types were produced within a period of 24 hours," and the total production of machine guns in the United States between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, was 185,039 as against 229,238 produced by the French and 181,404 by the British in the same period."

Only the loyal co-operation of the manufacturers with whom "competitive commercial advantages weighed not at all against the national need," made possible this achievement, the report states.

Other production struggles described in today's chapters include items varying in size from trench knives to the 45-ton Mark VIII tanks of British design of which 1,500 were being constructed in co-operation with the British and 1,450 additional wholly by American enterprise. Only one of these had been delivered up to Jan. 1, 1919, but it is noted that the work on each program on component parts was 30 per cent complete when the armistice was signed. Orders for all but 100 of these tanks have been cancelled.

On Nov. 11, 64 tanks of the French six-ton type had been delivered and by Jan. 31 of this year 291. Of these six were shipped abroad. Orders for 1,000 Mark I light tanks were cancelled, as were orders for 15,015 three-ton tanks, 15 of which had been completed on Nov. 11.

The history of the rifle production, in-

Announcement Diamond Tires

The price of Diamond Tires has been reduced, effective May 12, 1919, but the high quality is maintained. See Diamond distributors for new prices.

The Diamond Rubber Co., Inc. Factories Akron, Ohio

cluding all of the considerations which led to the adoption of the standardized British Enfield weapon for American use, also is fully outlined. This was another element of the ordnance program that was severely criticized, but the department states that it sees no reason now to change its view that the wisest course was that which was followed.

Army experts still hold that the Springfield rifle is the best military weapon made, but it is declared the rifle program would have been "hopelessly delayed," if it had been attempted to equip the forces with those weapons. It is reiterated also that the Enfield rifle as it was in production in American plants when the United States entered the war was an utterly inadequate weapon, while as it was modified, it became second only to the Springfield. Despite the delay due to modification and standardization, all American troops were equipped with modern, efficient, American-made rifles before they left the United States.

"The decision to modify the Enfield," says the report, "was one of the greatest decisions of the executive prosecution of the war—all honor to General John T. Thompson and the other rifle experts who made it."

The total rifle production in the United States from the beginning of the war up to Nov. 9, 1919, was 2,506,307, of which a little more than 300,000 were Springfield rifles.

Considerable attention is devoted to the production of automatic pistols and revolvers for the troops. In the "Colt .45," the standard army automatic developed as a result of Philippine experience by the army and which also was an invention by Browning, the United States forces had a weapon which all Europe could not match for efficiency in action and which brought terror to the Germans when American troops reached the front.

European countries failed to appreciate the value of a large caliber, hard hitting weapon of this type and the chief use of pistols and revolvers in European armies

had been as ornaments for officers' uniforms, it is said, rather than for active fighting.

"The result of Europe's neglect," the report says, "was that the small caliber revolvers of the Germans and even of the French and English were toys in comparison to the big Colts that slapped the thighs of American doughboys."

With this weapon, it is stated, "any average soldier with average training can hit what he shoots at. In almost the first skirmish it proved its superior usefulness in trench fighting. Such incidents as that of the single American soldier who dispersed or killed a whole squad of German bayoneteers which had surrounded him struck the enemy with fear of Yankee prowess with the pistol."

This resulted in the addition of pistols to the fighting equipment of the American troops at a rate that overwhelmed the supply. Every effort to increase production was made, but the army was forced to resort to 45-caliber revolvers to supplement the supply. The actual rate of production reached just before the armistice was 1,903 pistols and 1,233 revolvers a day and the total number of the weapons built during the war was 743,663.

The standard American army rifle ammunition proved its superiority in action, adding materially to the accuracy of American small arms fire. Extraordinary measures to produce cartridges in sufficient numbers are recounted in the report and in the fall of 1918 the United States achieved an average monthly output of 284,852,735 rounds against a British average of 259,769,000 and a French average of 139,845,000. During the 19 months the United States was in the war it produced 2,864,954,000 rounds, approximately equalling the French production and comparing with 3,486,127,000 produced by Great Britain.

Susceptibility in Spuds.

The potato may not be particularly susceptible and yet it always succumbs to the masher.—Boston Transcript.

A. E. F. ATHLETES MAY GO BACK

To Participate in the Inter-Allied Games to Be Held in June

NO LEGAL AUTHORITY TO TRANSPORT THEM

But Welfare Organizations May Be Appealed to for Transportation Money

Paris, Monday, May 12.—Famous athletes, who served with the American expeditionary forces, but who have returned to the United States, may enter the inter-allied games to be held next month. An effort to finance their transportation to France is being made by General Peyton C. March, chief of staff, from whom the following cablegram has been received: "There is no legal authority for transporting to France civilian athletes who are discharged soldiers. The war department is in entire sympathy with the idea, however, and is writing to obtain the necessary funds from the various welfare organizations to pay the way of selected athletes to France."

The American crews entered for the regatta at Henley, England, on July 4 and 5, are in training. There will be no grand challenge cup this year, but the Henley stewards have substituted a service race with crews from Canada, the British flying corps, Australia, New Zealand and America represented. The climax of the season service rowing will be the inter-allied regatta which will be held two weeks after the events at Henley. The crews from France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia in addition to the Americans, have been entered.

At the opening of the French university baseball league here yesterday, the University of Lyons defeated the University of Dijon by a score of 4 to 3. The teams were composed of members of the American army who are studying in France. The stars from Paris were Wilmet Whitney, pitcher, formerly of Harvard; Hugh Kellier, catcher, formerly of Princeton, and George Abbott, second base, captain of the Harvard team in 1917.

The American expeditionary university of Beaune won the inter-university track meet in that city yesterday over teams from the University of Toulouse, Montpellier, Dijon, Grenoble, Poitiers and Nancy.

LEADS WHOLE A. E. F.

Oliver B. York Has Shown Most Expertness in Shooting by Pistol.

Le Mans, Monday, May 12.—Oliver B. York, fifth marines, of Franklin, Ohio, leads the 850 pistol experts competing for the championship of the A. E. F. His score being 11 points above that of his nearest rival, Chief Mechanic Lloyd E. Wilson, 11th field artillery.

Honorary first place goes to Color Sergeant James W. Bell, 15th field artillery, who is a distinguished pistol shot and therefore not a regular contestant. The match will end tomorrow.

KNOCKED OUT IN THIRD.

Harry Reeve Fell Before Eddie McGoorty in London.

London, Monday, May 12.—Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis., middleweight, knocked out Harry Reeve in the third round of their bout here to-night.

STOLEN AUTO STUCK IN MUD.

Property of C. S. Kimball of Northfield Recovered Near Burlington.

Burlington, May 13.—The Ford automobile, the property of C. S. Kimball of Northfield, which was stolen from in front of the Majestic theatre Saturday night, was discovered yesterday stuck

More Than Talk

One can rave on and on about shoe values, but the test comes in the wear.

From what wearers tell us, and from the fact that they are regular wearers, we know that

Regal Shoes

come through with all that is claimed for them in fit, style and service.

Prove it for yourself by trying a pair.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers

fast in the mud near the Macrae farm on the Malletts Bay road. Mr. Kimball has been notified and is expected today to get his machine out of the hole.

The machine was left unlocked about 7:30 o'clock in front of the Majestic and at 9:30 was found to be gone. The case was reported to the police, who made a search of the city, but the thieves had evidently time to make a good getaway.

Saturday night a machine was heard to go along the Malletts Bay road by several neighbors of the Macraes. The Macrae farm house is situated a considerable distance from the road and they heard nothing of the machine, which stopped in a big mud hole near the bridge a short distance beyond the farm. The roads between the Macrae farm and Winslow are impassable because of the mud and it is evident the thieves were not aware of this.

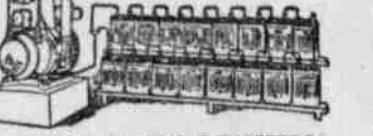
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR WHY IT INCREASES

Hair growth is stimulated and its frequent removal is necessary when merely removed from the surface of the skin. The only logical and practical way to remove hair is to attack it under the skin. DeMitrace, the original sanitary liquid, does this by absorption. Only genuine DeMitrace has a money-back guarantee in each package. At toilet counters in 60c, 81 and 82 sizes, or by mail from us in plain wrapper on receipt of price. FREE book mailed in plain sealed envelope on request. DeMitrace, 129th St. and Park Ave. New York

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Makes possible a modern bath room. More comfort—better health.



W. G. GOODWIN

Montpelier

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS

LIABILITY, FIRE, THEFT AND COLLISION INSURANCE

COVERS EVERY ACCIDENT

J. W. DILLON

BARRE, VT. BOLSTER BLOCK

PHONE 34-R

All makes of Phonographs and Talking Machines repaired, cleaned, oiled, and new parts and springs if necessary.

A. M. Flanders

207 No. Main Street, Barre, Vt.

Welding and Brazing of all kinds

Camel Cigarettes advertisement featuring the Camel logo and text describing the quality and taste of the cigarettes.

CAMELS are as delightful to your taste as they are new. And, so satisfying that they meet every cigarette desire you ever have had.

Camels are unusual; in fact they're unlike any cigarette you ever smoked. That's because they're an expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobacco, producing a quality that meets your taste as no other cigarette ever did.

Camels' expert blend gives that mellow-mild-body and frees the cigarettes from any unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or any unpleasant cigarette odor. You can smoke Camels as liberally as you like without tiring your taste.

You have only to get personally acquainted with the expert Camel blend to know that you prefer it to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

For your own satisfaction compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

18 cents a package